

4414 7(5)

Southwick Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1964

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Southwick Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1964

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30120585>

CONTENTS

Public Health Committee	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staff of Public Health Department			..	..	..	2
Introduction	..	..	..	..	..	3
Social Conditions and Statistics			..	..	..	5
Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area			..	..	..	14
Food and Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	21
Housing	..	..	..	..	..	27
Factories Shops and Offices		..	..	..	..	29
Services provided by other authorities				..	Appendix	

--oo0oo---

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at May 1964)

Chairman - Councillor J. W. Hobbis

Vice-Chairman - Councillor R. R. Kenward

Ex-Officio - Councillor A. W. Lewis, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

Members

Councillor A. H. Coe

Councillor D. R. E. Hale

Councillor B. F. Lloyd

Councillor Mrs. I. J. Sweet

---ooo0ooo---

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector

C. W. Beddis

Clerical

Mrs. J. Fugeman
(Resigned November 1964)

Mrs. M. J. Davidson
(Appointed November 1964)

Mrs. J. Bancroft

Rodent Operator

B. R. Roberts

- *Holds
- 1) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute (late)
and Sanitary Inspectors Examination
Joint Board
 - 2) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute (late)
for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

---ooo0ooo---

Telephone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.

August 1965

To the Chairman and Members
of Southwick Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1964.

The mid-year Home Population as estimated by the Registrar General was 11,970 persons, this being 20 less than for the previous year. Births numbered 163 as compared with 155 in 1963. There were 137 deaths from all causes (170 in 1963) and there was only one death of an infant under one year of age (4 in 1963). Motor vehicle accidents were the cause of 2 deaths in persons each aged 15 years, one male and one female; there were no deaths from any other form of accident. There were 2 suicides, both in the 55-65 year group, and one of each sex. (1 in 1963). Pneumonia was the cause of 13 deaths, 10 being of males and 3 of females; 12 of the deaths from Pneumonia occurred over the age of 65 years, 8 of them being over 75 years. Cancer deaths totalled 37 (26 males and 11 females): the corresponding figures in 1963 were 35, (16, 19). There were no deaths from tuberculosis nor from pregnancy, child-birth or abortion.

In the year under review the incidence of serious infectious disease was low. The three cases of food poisoning were of a mild type but the carrier state persisted for a considerable time and two of the contacts became infected without symptoms.

On page 18 I have made mention of an old lady who caused concern during the year by reason of the fact that she was living in very unsatisfactory conditions and was not able to give herself, and was not willing to accept from relatives or others, the ordinary care and attention for a person of her age. Such a situation presents a serious problem to a Medical Officer of Health who can apply for an Order for the removal of such a person from the premises in which he or she is residing to some suitable place, usually a hospital or an institution. However, in the case of this old lady, happiness for ^{her} meant staying on in her own surroundings and, surprisingly, her physical condition was not a cause for concern up to the end of 1964.

In October 1964 the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" used for raw milk was discontinued and replaced by the special designation "Untreated", the reason for this being that the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme having now covered the whole of the country, the designation "Tuberculin Tested" was no longer necessary and in fact could be misleading.

It will be seen on page 26 that the Brucella organism was isolated from a sample of "Untreated" milk. This is the organism which is the cause of undulant fever in man, a disease which is of a serious and chronic nature. The Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the milk was produced, was notified. Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 a Medical Officer of Health can stop the sale of such milk but the desired end is very difficult to achieve. In this country it is stated that only about 6% of milk is not heat treated and so the risk is not great. However, if one thinks about this, one realises that 6% of all the milk drunk in this country must amount to an enormous volume of milk. A Brucellosis Eradication Scheme seems to be the only effective means of dealing with this disease as the hazard to those working with infected animals as well as to those drinking infected milk would be removed. Such a Scheme is in operation in Northern Ireland and so it seems strange why there is not one in this country. As regards milk, however, the risk can be avoided if all milk and milk products are pasteurised or otherwise heat treated, and this is necessary also to obviate the risk of infection with other germs which can be found in milk e.g. typhoid, scarlet fever and others.

We hear a lot these days about youth but less about what should be done to help youth to further athletic and cultural pursuits. It is interesting to see, therefore, the progressive policy of the Council in this matter. There is the Community Centre which provides a wide range of social and cultural facilities. During 1964 the construction of a new Hall for community uses was started in Fishersgate and then there is the scheme prepared by your Engineer and Surveyor for a New Youth Centre which includes provision for a social area with canteen, a games room, a gymnasium and possibly a swimming pool.

I would like to thank the Council and the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee for their interest and support. I wish also to thank the other Chief Officers for their co-operation, and the staff of my Department especially Mr. Beddis, Public Health Inspector. I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor and to the Treasurer for certain data for my Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROSETTA BARKER

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

Southwick is a small urban district situated on the south coast about five miles west of Brighton and about six miles east of Worthing.

The chief industries carried on in the town are electricity production, dyeing, sheet metal work and the manufacture of lingerie.

In 1956, two of the older residential areas of the town, namely, the Fishergate Area of just over 12 acres and the Central Area of just under 26 acres, were defined as areas of Comprehensive Development under the West Sussex Development Plan.

A considerable part of the residential development has now been carried out and a new shopping centre in the Central Area was opened in July 1962. Progress continues according to the long term plans for redevelopment and in 1964 the construction was begun of a new Hall for Community uses in Fishergate.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	1,127
Registrar General's Estimated	..	..	
Mid-year Home population	..	..			11,970
Density of population : persons per acre					10.62
Rateable Value at 31st. December 1963	..				£884,656
Rateable Value at 31st. December 1964	..				£877,634
Product of penny rate	..	..	..		£3,590
Number of inhabited houses at 1st. April 1964					4,155
Industrial hereditaments - percentage					
of total rateable value	..	..			7.94

VITAL STATISTICS - 1964

These vital statistics are calculated on Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 11,970.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	80	65	145
Illegitimate	..	..	10	8	18
			<u>90</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>163</u>

Rate per 1000 population	13.6
Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor*	15.5

Illegitimate Live Births(per cent of total live births) 11

Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate			-	-	-
			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0
--	---

Total Live and Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	80	65	145
Illegitimate	..	..	10	8	18
			<u>90</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>163</u>

*The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area.

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	1	-	1
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births			6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000			
legitimate live births	..	..	7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000			
illegitimate live births	..	..	0

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per
1000 total live births) 6

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per
1000 total live births) 6

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths
under 1 week combined per
1000 total live and stillbirths) 6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	..	..	0
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	..		0.0

Infant Deaths

There was one death of an infant under one year of age in 1964.

The infant was a male and died when 18 hours old. The cause of death was Prematurity.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SOUTHWICK

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								75 and over
					1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	6
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	4	3
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-

	M	F	TOTAL	ALL	CAUSES
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4		
20. Other Heart Disease	5	11	16		
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2		2		
23. Pneumonia	10	3	13		
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2		
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3		
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1		1		
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2		2		
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	1	7	8		
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2		
35. Suicide	1	1	2		
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	73	64	137		

Crude death rate from all causes per 1,000 population	11.4
Adjusted death rate	9.35
Number of deaths from Cancer	37

The causes of death listed on the previous pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. It will be seen that certain numbers are omitted from the list. The numbers omitted relate to the Causes of Death as given below. There were no deaths from these in Southwick in 1964.

1. Tuberculosis, respiratory
2. Tuberculosis, other
3. Syphilitic disease
4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal Infections
7. Acute Poliomyelitis
8. Measles
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus
22. Influenza
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
28. Nephritis and nephrosis
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
31. Congenital malformations
34. All other accidents
36. Homicide and operations of war

Comparative Statistics, 1964

The area comparability factor enables the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for one area to be compared with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area and with the crude rate for England and Wales. Below is shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Southwick and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

	<u>Southwick</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate	15.5	18.4
Death Rate	9.35	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	6.0	20.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	0.25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.0	0.05
Death Rate from Cancer	3.1	2.2

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infections	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1964 and the number of notifications of each received.

Erysipelas	..	..	..	2
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Meningitis			..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	4

Food Poisoning The notifications of food poisoning were of single cases. In two of the cases the organism was *Salmonella typhimurium* and in the other case *Salmonella saint paul* was isolated. The illness was a mild one in all the cases but the carrier state (i.e. the carrying of the germ following recovery from the symptoms) persisted for 4 months in two of the cases and for 6 months in the third case. Investigation of these cases revealed that two other members of one household were symptomless excretors (i.e. carrying the organism without having had symptoms)

One of the patients was engaged in the food handling business and it was therefore necessary to serve a notice on this person in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 to discontinue this occupation until free from the infection.

Meningococcal Meningitis This notification related to a male child aged 2 years. He was admitted to hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Smallpox surveillance The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1952-63 require that a person arriving in this country from an area where smallpox is endemic and who is not in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox be kept under surveillance for up to 14 days from the date of leaving the endemic area.

In 1964 particulars of two such persons were received from the Medical Officer, London Airport.

Typhoid surveillance Surveillance and investigation were carried out in respect of one person arriving back in Southwick, having been in contact with the disease in Austria.

Tuberculosis No Primary notifications of tuberculosis were received during 1964. One person, however, who had previously been removed from the tuberculosis register, unfortunately had to be restored to the register in 1964.

There was one inward transfer of tuberculosis, a male aged 56 years.

Bacteriological Examination

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, bacteriological examinations are carried out. Specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and during 1964 the pathogenic organisms isolated from specimens are named below.

Salmonella typhimurium
" saint paul
Clostridium welchii
Esch. Coli O Group 126, B16. isolated
" " O Group 111, B4.

International Certificates of Vaccination

International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera and Yellow Fever are required to be stamped. Certificates in respect of smallpox and cholera vaccination are stamped in the Public Health Department and during 1964 the number of certificates stamped was 58.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1964

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - years	4 - years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS
Erysipelas	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Measles	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	12

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation is the statutory water authority for the district and supplies the houses by direct supply.

I am indebted to Mr. Needham Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Brighton Corporation Waterworks Engineer for the following information about the water supply to the District during 1964.

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
2. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated waters were made at weekly intervals in the department's laboratory except in certain instances where bacteriological pollution was present in the raw waters when samples of both raw and chloraminated waters were examined daily. The total number of raw and treated water samples examined from each of the Pumping Stations together with a summary of the bacteriological results is given below:

Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	No. showing presence of Faecal Coli in 100 ml. or less	No. showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
1670	153	66	1517

Colony counts at 22°C. after 3 days and 37°C. after one days incubation were generally low in number. Only one sample of treated water out of a total of 979 samples examined showed the presence of coliform organisms. This sample was taken from Shoreham Pumping Station.

Abbreviated chemical analyses were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and general and chemical and mineral examination has been made each month.

In addition to the foregoing 2,049 daily samples from taps at fixed points on the district have been examined bacteriologically the results of which have shown the chloraminated waters going to supply to be of the highest standard of purity.

Bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examinations have also been carried out on 1,009 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total 6 samples showed the presence of coliform organisms, 4 of which were not confirmed on repeat sampling within 24 hours. A total number of 5,703 samples were examined in the department's laboratory during the year.

3. Since all the water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action, and no evidence of such action is apparent.
4. Chlorination with post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the Pumping Stations at Patcham Mile Oak, Sompting and Lewes Road where super and dechlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to find the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustment of gas dosages are made.

The fluoride content of the water is negligible.

Byelaws
for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse, or contamination of water supplied by the Brighton Corporation.

In 1964, the Brighton Corporation made byelaws for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water supplied by them.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Expressed in mgn. per Litre) OF WATER FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

	PUMPING STATION									
	Falmer	Balsdean	Somptings	Southover *	Aldrington	Goldstone	Patcham	Shoreham *	Mile Oak	Lewes Road
pH.	7.35	7.35	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.35	7.4	7.4	7.4
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	200.0	183.0	186.0	191.0	216.0	201.0	176.0	18.7	174.0	169.0
Chlorides (Cl)	26.9	45.3	24.1	24.7	36.4	32.5	21.2	34.2	24.9	31.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.040	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.018	0.040	0.028	0.036	0.032	0.018	0.024
Nitrite Nitrogen (N)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	7.0	5.5	6.0	4.8	10.0	9.2	4.0	6.5	4.8	7.7
Oxygen Absorbed (3hr. at 27°C.)	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
Temporary Hardness (CaCO ₃)	200.0	183.0	186.0	191.0	216.0	201.0	176.0	187.0	174.0	169.0
Permanent Hardness (")	39.0	35.0	42.0	31.0	60.0	50.0	36.0	41.0	81.0	51.0
Total Hardness (")	239.0	218.0	228.0	222.0	276.0	251.0	212.0	228.0	205.0	220.0
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	341.0	341.0	310.0	319.0	409.0	388.0	281.0	338.0	297.0	339.0

All the samples were taken in December.

* The water from the Shoreham and Southover Pumping Stations was chlorinated.

The water from the other stations was raw water.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the District is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge well out at sea.

As part of the Board's scheme to provide a new underground high level system storagetank to serve the northern parts of Southwick and Portslade, a northern intercepting sewer and a new high level storage tank was constructed in 1961.

The Board have no outfalls or overflows into rivers or streams.

Consideration is being given to the improvement of the District Council's Storm Water Drainage System for the lowest level part of the District with a view to obviating occasional flooding.

Regular inspections of the foreshore are maintained and there is no evidence that the controlled discharge of sewage is not working effectively as designed to disperse the sewage well out at sea.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected by covered refuse collecting vehicles from every house and shop in the District each week. It is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which is jointly used by the Worthing Rural District Council, the Portslade Urban District Council, the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council and the Southwick Urban District Council. At the Plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt from which salvageable materials are separated out and the residue taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick valley.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided and maintains public conveniences at The Green and at Southwick Square for men and for women, and at the rear of the Town Hall for women. Washing facilities are available at the conveniences in Southwick Square.

One convenience at the Schooner Hotel which was formerly available for public use ceased to be so during the year.

The Council are exploring the possibility of further new conveniences on the Beach and in the northern part of the District.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in Southwick. By arrangement with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, bodies from Southwick are received into the public mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea. In 1964 the number of bodies taken to the mortuary was 14.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

and

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 respectively of the above mentioned Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

During 1964 one old lady caused a great deal of concern because of the extremely insanitary state of her house and her adamant refusal to accept help or enter a suitable home. Persuasion was still being tried at the end of 1964.

Burial or cremation of the dead There was one burial carried out in 1964 in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948. Section 50 of this Act places upon the sanitary authority an obligation to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

*Dustbins Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householder and failure to maintain dustbins in a proper condition of repair necessitated the serving of 16 informal notices in 1964.

*The Council supplies dustbins for Council houses.

Cleansing of verminous premises No notices were served, but disinfestation was carried out as required in respect of 7 complaints received.

RODENT CONTROL

On page 20 is a table showing the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1948 which relates to property.

Sewer treatments were carried out during January and November 1964 in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and by arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

In January, of the 25 manholes treated, complete 'takes' of poisoned bait were recorded at 20 manholes and partial 'takes' at 2 others. That the treatment was effective is indicated by the results found during the treatment in November when 'takes' were recorded at only 2 manholes.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are no activities to which the above Acts relate in the District.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement. During the year 1964, eleven complaints alleging noise nuisance were received and investigated. The complaints related mainly to the noise occurring at 2 factories in the District. The complaints were taken up with the firms concerned who took action in the form of sound proofing of machinery, and transferring certain activities to a point further away from houses.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Council has, since 1957 been a member of the Hove, Portslade and Southwick Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution. Deposit gauges for measuring deposited matter are installed at certain sites in the 3 districts of Hove, Portslade and Southwick and measurements are undertaken monthly. The Joint Committee meets quarterly and the Council's representatives on the Committee and your Medical Officer of Health and your Public Health Inspector attend these meetings. At these meetings consideration is given to reports on the deposit gauge measurements, complaints of atmospheric pollution and any other matter relevant to the promotion of clean air within the area of the constituent authorities.

Southwick's deposit gauges are two in number and are sited at the Cemetery and at Beamish's respectively. A third gauge was discontinued in July 1964.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is "to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation".

Below is a summary of the work carried out during 1964 in the investigation of complaints of rodent infestation and in the treatment of infested premises.

No. of complaints received 108

RODENT CONTROL - 1964

	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling houses	3 Business and Other	Total 1,2,3	Agri- cult.
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	8	4205	287	4500	1
No. of properties inspected	11	93	35	139	-
No. of properties found to be infested by rats	11	67	17	95	-
No. of properties found to be infested by mice	-	26	12	38	-
No. of infested properties treated	11	93	29	133	-
No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
b) Structural Work i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

A number of business and other premises regularly use the Council's services for rodent control and for this a charge is made. A free service is given in respect of private dwellings.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:

Composition and labelling of food and drugs
Food unfit for human consumption
Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public
Milk and Dairies
Provision and Regulation of Markets
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc., in
connection with the sale of food
Special provisions as to sale, etc., of particular food
Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards

The Department has records in respect of 77 Businesses in the District as follows:

Bakers	2
Butchers	6
Cafes, Restaurants & Snack Bars	9
Chemists	2
Confectioners	15
Dairies	2
Fish and Chip Fryers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	7
General Stores	14
Grocers	13
Supermarkets	2
Total	<u>77</u>

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the Report.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, under Section 2 and Section 8. Section 2 provides that

Any person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 8 provides that, subject to the provisions of this section any person who-

- a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or
- b) deposits with, or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale,

any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

During 1964 seven complaints were received from residents who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. A full investigation was made of all these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.

In five cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no action was taken. The other two complaints related respectively to rancid sausages and mould in a loaf of bread due to insufficient cooling time being allowed after baking, before the loaves were wrapped. The matter was taken up with the two companies concerned.

Below are particulars of two food complaints which were received in 1963 and had been passed to the Food and Drugs Authority (i.e. the County Council) to be dealt with and about which information was received in 1964.

One complaint related to a bristle in a beef sausage which was alleged to be a bristle from a brush. Examination by the Public Analyst, however, showed that the bristle was derived from a pig's carcass and so no action was taken.

The second complaint alleged foreign matter viz: grease in a white loaf of bread. The County Council instituted legal proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The result was a fine of £20 plus £4.6s.0d. costs.

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace.

No formal action was necessary under this Section, but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. Below is the list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

10 packets cereals	46 cans meat
1 jar coffee	2 cans milk
3 packets cooking fat	1 jar mincemeat
5 cans cream	1 jar mustard
3 packets currants	2 jars pickles
10 cans fish	2 cans rice pudding
1 packet flour	2 jars sauce
74 cans fruit	1 gallon scampi
5 bottles fruit squash	2 cans soup
1 jar honey	1 packet suet
105 portions ice-cream	6 lbs. sugar
4 jars jam	7 packets tea
1 can macaroni	91 cans vegetables
1½ lbs. margarine	1 bottle vinegar
3 jars marmalade	5 stones wet fish
1 jar yoghurt	

The main causes which rendered the above foods unfit were:

- a) "blowing" due to unsatisfactory processing etc.
- b) decomposition of fish
- c) breakdown of refrigerators
- d) damage resulting in broken glass containers etc.
- e) contamination from spillage of disinfectants etc.

Disposal of unsound food. This is taken by arrangement with the Hove Corporation to the destructor in Hove.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, were made to ensure hygienic methods in the preparation, handling, transport, etc. of food.

The following is a list of the Regulations of which there were contraventions during the year. The number of contraventions for each Regulation is shown at the side.

Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment etc.)	.. 4
Regulation 8 (Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	.. 15
Regulation 14 (Sanitary conveniences)	.. 31
Regulation 16 (Wash hand basins to be provided)	.. 67
Regulation 17 (First-aid materials to be provided)	.. 10
Regulation 18 (Accommodation for clothing etc.)	.. 15
Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	.. 25
Regulation 20 (Lighting of food rooms)	.. 4
Regulation 21 (Ventilation of food rooms)	.. 6
Regulation 23 (Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms)	.. 16
Regulation 24 (Accumulation of refuse)	.. 1

Thirty-eight notices were served during the year under these Regulations in respect of the above contraventions and thirty-four had been complied with by the end of the year. Two of the notices were cancelled as the premises concerned closed down.

Registered Food Premises

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Section provides that no premises shall be used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority. Below is shown the numbers of premises registered under this Section:

Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	.. 30
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.. 12

In 3 cases changes in the occupation of the registered premises occurred during the year and the register was amended accordingly

Ice-Cream Six samples of ice-crean were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test and were reported on as follows:

Grade I	..	5
Grade II	..	1
Grade III	..	-
Grade IV	..	-

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

The Milk and Dairies(General) Regulations 1959

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies(General) Regulations 1959, the following are registered with the Council:

Milk Distributors	..	23
Dairy Premises	..	1

The Milk(Special Designation)Regulations 1963

These Regulations require special conditions to be complied with before licences to use special designations are granted.

These Regulations re-enact, with amendments, the Milk(Special Designation)Regulations, 1960. Prior to 1st. January 1960, dealers' licences to use special designations were granted by the District Council but on that date the granting of them became the responsibility of the County Council.

There is one change, however, which is of interest to all local authorities and it is that from 1st. October 1964 the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" will be replaced by "Untreated" as the special designation for raw milk. The designated milks are now as follows:

Untreated
Pasteurised
Sterilised

and milk sold to the public has to comply with certain prescribed tests according to its special designation: a brief note about the various tests follows.

"Untreated" milk is milk which has not been treated by heat. It is required to comply with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Pasteurised" milk is a heat treated milk and is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Sterilised" milk is also a heat treated milk and this milk is required to comply with the prescribed Turbidity Test.

Examination of milk for the presence of organisms

Samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk (designation "Untreated" d from 1st. October 1964) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the brucella organism and the reports are as follows:

The report on 8 of the samples were satisfactory.
In one sample the brucella organism was found.
In one sample the Brucella Ring Test gave a weakly positive result.
In respect of 2 samples the guinea pigs died three days after being inoculated with the milk and so no report could be given as to the presence of tuberculosis.

In the case of the sample in which the brucella organism was found the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the milk was produced was notified of the result.

As regards the samples in which the guinea-pig died, the most likely explanation is that the milk was contaminated (i.e. dirty). This milk was 'raw' milk which indicates that it has not been subjected to pasteurisation or other form of heat treatment before being sold to the public.

Complaints of delivery of milk in dirty milk bottles

Two complaints were received of milk sold in milk bottles which were alleged to be dirty. The suppliers were the same in the two cases. The complaints were substantiated. In the case of the first complaint the Council sent a warning letter. In the second case the Council instituted a prosecution under Regulation 27(2) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. The case was heard at the Steyning Magistrates Court in December 1964 when a fine of £1.0.0. was imposed.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant acts - the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, the Housing Act 1961, the Housing Act 1964 and others. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 introduced a new system of grants known as Standard Grants and the Housing Act 1961 ushered in a new system of housing subsidies, and gave extensive new powers to local authorities to enable them to deal with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Housing Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on the 16th July, 1964. Part I came into operation on the 16th July, 1964 and Parts III and IV on the 16th August, 1964. This Act provides for the development of housing societies through the establishment of a new body - the Housing Corporation. It also confers new compulsory powers on local authorities to secure improvement of houses, amends the improvement grant system and enlarges the powers of local authorities to remedy conditions in multi-occupied houses.

Below is set out certain of the provisions of these Acts

HOUSING ACT, 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.
- Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
- Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding.
- Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Section 16 (Power of local authority to accept undertaking)

Under the provisions of Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957 an undertaking was accepted from the owner of 1, Sandown Rd., that a list of works submitted by her would be executed and completed by the 1st. February 1965 to thus render the house fit for human habitation.

Section 42 (Power to declare an area to be a clearance area)

No clearance areas were represented or clearance orders made during the year.

Part V - Provision of housing accommodation

Below is a summary showing the number of units of housing which were completed and how many were under construction by the Council at 31st. December 1964. Figures indicating the progress of the Council's programme for modernisation of Council houses are also given. In addition can be seen the amount of private house building carried out during 1964.

Council Housing - construction

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| 1. Number of units of housing accommodation completed by the Council during 1964 | .. | 21 |
| 2. Number of units of housing under construction by the Council during 1964 but not completed at 31.12.64. | .. | 94 |

Council Housing - modernisation

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|
| a) No. of houses in which modernisation was carried out during 1964. | .. | .. | 12 |
| b) No. of houses in Council's total programme for modernisation | .. | .. | 153 |
| c) Total number of houses in which modernisation completed up to 31.12.64 since start of programme | .. | .. | 73 |

Private Housing

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| Number of units of private accommodation completed during 1964 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Number of units of private accommodation under construction but not completed at 31.12.64. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |

HOUSING(FINANCIAL PROVISIONS)ACT,1958

and

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959 as amended

Discretionary Grants

One application for Discretionary Grant and this was approved.
The amount of the grant was £129.15.9.

Standard Grants Seven applications were made for Standard Grants and 3 grants were made. The average amount of grant was £34.19.10.

FACTORIES SHOPS AND OFFICES

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

Outwork. The law in relation to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134 (Part VIII of the Factories Act).

The classes of outwork to which the provision relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Council of the District in which the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the following pages are tables giving the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	30	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	2	-	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-
Total	61	2	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into force in 1964; the section relating to the requirement to register premises came into operation on 1st, May and most of the main provisions on 1st. August 1964.

Below are tables (a) showing classification of premises, registrations and general inspections and (b) an analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Table (a)

Class of Premises	No. reg. during year	Total No regist. at end of year	No. rec'd in a general inspection during yr.
Offices	28	28	2
Retail shops	56	56	9
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	7	3
Fuel storage depots	0	0	0

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspector to registered premises - 53

Table (b)

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	187
Retail shops	202
Wholesale departments, warehouses	17
Catering establishments open to the public	31
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	1
	Males 177 Females 262 Total 439

38 contraventions of the Act were found and 15 Notices were served in respect of these. Four of these Notices relating to 8 contraventions had been complied with by the end of the year. It will be remembered that the Act came into operation on the 1st. May 1964

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during 1964.

COMPLAINTS

260 complaints were received and dealt with. They were:

Accumulations of rubbish	5
Atmospheric pollution	2
Drainage	16
Dustbins	69
Housing	13
Noise	11
Public conveniences ..	5
Rats and mice	108
Unclean milk bottles ..	2
Unsound food	7
Verninous premises ..	7
Miscellaneous	15
	<u>260</u>

INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Atmospheric pollution	19
Factories	2
Food poisoning - enquiries ..	4
- other visits	67
Food premises	346
General sanitation	
Accumulations of rubbish ..	48
Drainage	51
Keeping of animals	2
Public conveniences	9
Verninous premises	2
Housing - Public Health Acts ..	92
- Housing Acts	42
Infectious diseases - enquiries ..	5
- other visits	9
Noise	46
Offices and shops	53
Outworkers	73
Rodent control	29
Sampling	21
Unsound food	43
Miscellaneous	131
	<u>1094</u>

INTERVIEWS 174

NOTICES SERVED

Informal

Food Hygiene(General)Regulations,1960	..	..	38
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act,1963	..		15
Public Health Act 1936 - (drainage)	..	..	1
(dustbins)	..	..	16
(inns)	..	..	1
(nuisances)	..	..	3

Two notices served under the Food Hygiene(General) Regulations,1960 were subsequently cancelled as the premises concerned closed down.

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH BY END OF 1964 (includes oustanding notices served in 1963)

Informal

Food Hygiene(General)Regulations, 1960	..	..	34
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act,1963	..		4
Public Health Act 1936 (dustbins)	..	..	15
(nuisances)	..	..	1

Statutory

Public Health Act,1936,Section 93 (nuisances) ..	1
--	---

Two notices were served under the provisions of Section 93 of the Public Health Act,1936, but action was subsequently taken under the provisions of the Housing Acts.

APPENDIX

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following Services:

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act).

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board, and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital .	..	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital ..	..	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	..	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital ..	..	Infectious Diseases and Long stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	..	Maternity Hospital

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act).

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The Care of Mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help

3. General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

---oo0oo---